

LABOR CLARION

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News of Week Relating to Labor and Kindred Subjects

ABANDONMENT of the present method of electing Superior Court judges was opposed before the Judiciary Committee of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors last week by Edward Vandeleur, John A. O'Connell and other labor leaders as a step away from true democracy.

The committee delayed action on the question until the San Francisco Bar Association has had time to take a poll of its members.

Under the proposal which supervisors have been requested to refer to the voters, incumbent judges' names would go on the ballot unopposed, subject to "yes" and "no" votes. If defeated, the judge would be replaced by another appointed on recommendation of the attorney general, chief justice of the Supreme Court and presiding justice of the District Court of Appeal.

The new method would be similar to that now in effect for Supreme Court justices and was made possible of adoption by a new provision of the state constitution. It has been favored by local judges and some members of the bar.

"A reform more treacherous to public welfare was never devised," said a formal statement given out by Vandeleur and O'Connell.

"Under the present system of election of judges by the people, mistakes may creep in, but we have never found in this democratic country that such mistakes were corrected by substituting a small group of selfish autocrats for popular government."

At the regular meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night stirring resolutions denouncing the proposed amendment were adopted without a dissenting vote, and measures will be taken to fight the proposal to the last ditch.

* * *

Queer Reasoning of Judge Otis

One of those who are not particularly impressed with the queer reasoning of Judge Otis is Heywood Broun, the well-known columnist. Discussing what he terms the "strange words of Judge Otis," Broun says:

"Referring to the individual employee under the Wagner labor act, Judge Otis said, 'He is the ward of the United States, to be cared for by his guardian even as if he were a member of an uncivilized tribe of Indians or a recently emancipated slave.' It might be pertinent to ask the judge just when that emancipation of which he speaks occurred.

"'It is absurd to say,' the judge continued, 'that the refusal of the owner of a flour mill to bargain collectively with his employees directly affects commerce among the states. How does it affect it?'

"I think the judge need only wait until some rousing strike occurs, and then he will get his answer.

"And, speaking of absurdity, is it not ridiculous for the learned jurist to compare organized labor with the uncivilized tribes of Indians? After all, organization is the beginning of wisdom and of civilization.

"What kind of warfare along the industrial front

would Merrill E. Otis prefer? Is the worker, in his conception, better off as a lone Indian and therefore committed to a fierce cutthroat competition with even his companions in any given plant?

"That might well be sweet for the employer, and, indeed, the ruling of the judge is an open invitation to big business to thwart not only the growth of unions but to destroy those which are already in existence. The inference to be drawn from his remarks is that there is something ignoble and slavish in the pooling together of common interests on the part of workers. Curiously enough, this point is not raised when employers band together for mutual benefits. . . . And if it is true that collective bargaining can be upheld by law only through a constitutional amendment, then it becomes the immediate duty of organized labor to fight for that change. The life of the labor movement is at stake." * * *

A Notoriety-Seeking Judge

If anything else was needed to confirm the belief that Judge Merrill E. Otis of the federal bench in Kansas City was a notoriety-seeker it has been furnished by the judge himself in making public a letter threatening his life.

Judge Otis is the jurist who last week rendered

Garment Workers' Strike

Workers at the Carre Model Blouse Shop, locked out of their jobs on November 13 because they joined the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, are still out on strike.

Mrs. Fannie Brittain, owner of the Carre Model Blouse Shop, formerly of 49 Fourth street, moved to two places in the hope of eluding the union pickets. The firm rented an office in the Commercial building and a shop at 130 Sutter street. Strikers continue to advertise both places as unfair.

Cause of Lockout

When the N.R.A. was nullified by the Supreme Court the firm, alone of all San Francisco blouse manufacturers, lengthened the work-week from thirty-five to forty hours, without even compensating the workers for the extra time. The workers of the shop joined the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Immediately the firm learned that the workers had joined the union they locked their factory door and discharged all the workers, and informed them that henceforth their work would be done in Chinatown.

All attempts of union officials to meet with the employers failed. The firm refused to meet with a union representative to discuss any demands of the workers.

Chinese Sweatshop Conditions

Fair-minded merchants promised not to handle merchandise made under sweatshop conditions in Chinatown, and the firm has been compelled to try other methods.

The union will continue to advertise the firm as unfair until it comes to terms, according to Jennie Matyas, organizer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

a decision declaring the Wagner labor disputes act unconstitutional. His reasoning, as given briefly in the press dispatches, was not very convincing and occasioned great surprise, not only in labor circles, but in business and legal centers as well.

The threatening letter was from Chicago. It contained no handwriting, but inclosed a clipping from a Chicago newspaper with the story of Judge Otis' decision. The clipping reviewed the decision and carried a picture of the judge.

Pasted on the clipping were printed words cut out of another part of the paper, which read, "Your last Christmas." Below that was a newspaper photograph of an automatic pistol pasted in such a manner that the barrel of the gun was pointed toward Judge Otis' picture.

Significantly, the dispatch from Kansas City states that "it is the second time in four months that Judge Otis has been threatened."

Judge Otis is not the first jurist whose life has been threatened by cranks, and, as a rule these threats are not taken seriously. But a judge who nullifies an act of Congress probably deems it fitting that he should receive the fullest publicity for his temerity.

* * *

Unemployment Insurance Commission

Meeting in Sacramento last week, the California Unemployment Reserves Commission adopted a definition of agricultural labor, which under the provisions of the law is exempt from the state unemployment act.

The commission held that labor employed in citrus by-product plants, canneries, wineries, creameries, slaughter houses and meat-packing establishments are included under the scope of the act.

The decision settled a controversial point raised by a group of agricultural associations.

The commission said the following types of labor would be considered engaged in agriculture.

Occupations That Are Exempt

Anyone engaged in the art or science of cultivating the ground; the growing and harvesting of fruit, nuts, vegetables, cotton and farm products generally; the pruning, spraying, fumigating, fertilizing and heating of orchards and vegetable fields; the threshing of grains; raising and management of live stock, poultry and bees; operation of a dairy and similar farm activities; the packing and preparation for market of all fruits, nuts, vegetables and farm products generally wherein the commodity does not change its original and natural state; employees paid directly by growers in the drying of raw fruits; employees of mutual water companies engaged exclusively in furnishing irrigation water for agricultural and horticultural purposes; those paid directly by farmers, horticulturists and viticulturists in the transportation of raw produce to markets.

Other Points Decided

Other rulings made by the commission were as follows:

An employer's contribution to an employees' benefit or pension reserve is not taxable and like-

wise any payments made from the reserves to individuals as gifts and not for services.

An employer is one who hires and fires, pays wages and who on each of twenty days or more during the taxable year, each day being in a different week, has in his employ for some portion of the day eight or more persons.

Sick benefits paid out of a fund maintained by employees only are not taxable. Sick benefits paid by an employer are not taxable but if a deduction is made from an employee's wage for a contribution to a sick benefit fund, his unemployment insurance contribution shall be based on the amount of salary before any deduction.

The commission considered various conflicting questions submitted by representatives of railroads, merchants, the oil industry, hotels and restaurants.

All employers were urged to begin deducting unemployment reserve funds from workers' salaries January 1, and to hold the money until July 15, when the commission will collect it.

Until the latter date the group will work as definitely as possible to perfect organization for the immense task of making the collections.

It was agreed that hotels may credit as wages the sum of \$3 a week for rooms and \$1 a day for meals of employees.

The commission members said they particularly wanted employers to keep records of the average number of hours of work and the total weekly wages of each employee.

* * *

"Assumed Authority" of Court

A complete revamping of the United States Supreme Court on a geographical basis, and a ban on its "assumed authority" to declare laws unconstitutional, were urged last week by Justice William Black of the New York Supreme Court.

Pointing out that the federal Constitution itself gives the United States Supreme Court no right

to nullify laws passed by Congress, but that the court usurped this power, Justice Black said:

"As the case now stands, the people are not satisfied to have the final word said by a body of gentlemen nominated by a President of a party that happened to be in power at the time—gentlemen who are responsive to no electorate, and who might not be responsive to progressive thought."

The high court, Justice Black suggested, should be balanced geographically by dividing the country into regions so that not more than one member could be appointed from any state.

* * *

Industrial Council to Meet

After a conference with President Roosevelt, George L. Berry, co-ordinator for industrial co-operation, convened the Industrial Council, set up by the recent Industry Conference held under his auspices in Washington, to meet at the capital on January 6. The task of the council will be to work out plans for stimulating recovery.

Berry said industry would undoubtedly have a larger representation in the council than was indicated at the close of the conference, which was boycotted by certain big business organizations. He added that a number of employer groups which had declined to name council representatives until after consulting their associates had now concluded to do so.

In regard to the automobile, cotton textile, steel and lumber industries, which remained aloof from the original conference, Berry said they still maintained their negative position, but "if they change their minds they're welcome," adding: "We are not closing the doors to those who declined to participate in the conference. We would be glad to have their ideas."

Under the plan of the Industrial Council labor and industry will have equal representation in its deliberations and decisions. The American Federation of Labor has announced its complete co-operation. The national and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. had practically complete representation at the Industry Conference and elected delegates from nearly all trades to the council.

In opening the original conference Berry declared that providing employment for the millions of jobless must be an integral part of the Recovery program. It is therefore believed that the unemployment problem will have a large part in the Industrial Council meeting.

* * *

Can't "Act Like a Gentleman"

Business is kicking at the "new deal" because the President is asking it to act like a gentleman, Rabbi Abraham Feinstein of Ochs Memorial Temple of Chattanooga, Tenn., declared in a sharp attack on the proponents of "rugged individualism."

The cry of freedom, like patriotism sometimes, Rabbi Feinstein said, may be a cloak for scoundrels. The kind of liberty the American Liberty

League stands for, he charged, is liberty to work a child in a coal mine and liberty to starve.

"The 'new deal,'" declared Rabbi Feinstein, "is saving America from fascism and communism for justice and freedom."

* * *

Green Stirs Up Tampa Officials

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor got quick action on his protest to Florida authorities against the recent mobbing of three men who had been organizing unemployed workers.

Word from Tampa is to the effect that Mayor R. E. L. Chancey has suspended six city policemen who are alleged to have been involved in the affair. The grand jury also began an investigation. Five of the officers were arrested by the sheriff on first degree murder charges.

The policemen are said to have raided a private house, without a warrant, and seized Joseph Shoemaker, E. F. Poulnot and S. D. Rogers, victims of the mob.

After being taken to the police station for "questioning," the trio was turned over to a "vigilante" mob of business men and other employers.

All three were brutally tortured. Shoemaker was burned and beaten so badly that he died a few hours later.

The mobsters' victims were members of the Workers' Alliance of America and had been advocating a modified form of Upton Sinclair's "Epic" program. The Alliance is not affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Reports of the mobbing were sent to A. F. of L. headquarters at Washington. President Green immediately notified Tampa authorities that unless the mobsters were "punished according to law" the A. F. of L. would probably not hold its annual convention in Tampa next November.

* * *

He Unmasked "Company Unions"

David J. Saposs, appointed last week as chief industrial economist of the National Labor Relations Board, was formerly industrial research expert for the New York Department of Labor but for the last year has been conducting a series of investigations for the United States Labor Department.

Included in the latter was a study of "company unions." Saposs' findings, based on answers to a questionnaire sent to 43,000 employers, showed that 98.8 per cent of the "dummies" were nothing more than rubber stamps to approve the bosses' wishes.

Only ten of the 593 "company unions" investigated by Saposs even made any pretense of holding regular meetings, negotiating wage agreements, or having the five "attributes to independence" which the government regards as necessary for a bona fide labor organization.

Saposs is co-author with Professor John R. Commons of "The History of Labor in the United States."

* * *

Activities of Conciliation Service

Adjustments in 749 labor disputes, involving 785,077 workers, were made possible during the year just closed by the Department of Labor's conciliation service, according to Director Hugh L. Kerwin, in a summary of the activities of that service just made public.

The service offered its good offices for industrial peace in 1007 cases involving strikes, threatened strikes, lockouts and jurisdictional disputes, Kerwin said. Of those where settlements were not reached, eighty were referred to other federal



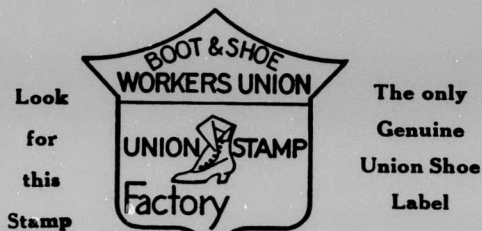
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agencies, seventy were settled independently and seventy-nine were recorded as "unable to adjust."

Ohio appeared to be the year's stormiest industrial battle ground on the basis of the report, which showed 172 cases in that state. Illinois was next, with 113, and Pennsylvania third, with eighty-seven.

* * *

Dr. Townsend May Modify Plan

An altered Townsend plan, retaining the basic principle of pensions for the aged but revising some features which have been ridiculed by tax and fiscal experts, may be put forward in the next session of Congress.

Leaders of the movement are overhauling previous drafts of legislation in an effort to meet objections, it is learned.

Before leaving Washington last week Dr. Townsend conferred with progressives in both parties and indicated his willingness to make any changes which might improve revenue raising provisions of his program.

Townsend was told the burden of the transactions tax he has proposed would fall largely on the poor and that the people he was attempting to aid would be injured in the long run by pyramided taxes and high prices.

Statistics showing 70 per cent of the people in the United States have incomes providing them with the bare necessities of life were presented as indicating that transactions or sales taxes would draw from people not in a position to afford them.

* * *

Procedure Is Reversed

For once the procedure in injunction proceedings has been reversed, and instead of the employee being restrained by court order from carrying out his plans in a labor dispute, it is the employer who is the target of the injunction.

In the court of Judge Peter J. Crosby of the Superior Court of Alameda County last week a temporary restraining order preventing the Safeway Stores and Hagstrom's Food Stores of Oakland from discharging or intimidating members of the Retail Food Clerks' Union was awarded to the union.

Preston Higgins, attorney for the union, charged the stores signed an agreement not to interfere with organization of the union for one year, then waited only until the Christmas rush was over to "crack down" on the organization.

* * *

Government Ownership of Railroads

The Railway Labor Executives' Association has opened its campaign for government ownership of the railroads with a statement to members of Congress emphasizing various "basic abuses inherent in present control by banking interests," which are more intent on "milking" the roads than in rendering service which railroads themselves are capable of rendering.

After detailing a number of instances where banker racketeering in railroad finance has brought distress both to investors and railway employees, the statement says the government really built the railroads by cash subsidies and land grants, "allowed a service so necessary to be used as money-making machines for a few

financiers and their hangers-on, lent them money when they were in difficulties caused by that coterie of financial buccaneers—and is again lending them money."

Asking if "it is not high time that this 'vicious circle' is ended," the statement continued:

"Are the same practices that have caused misery for employees and losses for investors, and deprived the roads of funds necessary to their upkeep and development, to continue, or shall a stop be put, once and for all, to such practices and the railroads be placed in a position to render the service to which the nation is entitled?"

"We are of the opinion that the only way out of the morass in which the roads have been placed by bankers is over the road that leads to government ownership and democratic control of the main arteries of commerce—the railroads.

"We therefore ask you again to consider what we have said, and to note that it is our intention to place, from time to time, further information on the subject and the necessity for government ownership of railroads at your disposal."

The statement was signed by Arthur Keep, director of the Publicity Bureau for Government Ownership of Railroads, which the Railway Labor Executives' Association recently established in Washington, and also by the nineteen standard railway labor unions.

* * *

Another Myth Exploded

A favorite myth of "100 per cent Americans" of the Hearst stripe has been exploded, and by no less an authority than the United States census bureau—an organization which no one will accuse of sentimentality or emotional appeal. It is the trite and apologetic statement of defenders of our lax peace officers that "our prisons are filled with foreign-born criminals."

A study by the census bureau of the prisoners in this country showed that, in proportion to their number in the population, nearly three times as many native whites are being jailed as are persons who were born abroad.

The number of prisoners increased in 1934 by about 1400, according to the report, and was 138,220 at the end of the year. At least three-fourths had committed crimes for money.

WORK TO ADVANCE EDUCATION

Five projects for the advancement of education in the United States financed through emergency relief funds to give employment to more than 3400 unemployed "white collar" workers were announced last week. The office of education of the Department of the Interior has been designated to carry out the emergency education projects. Commissioner of Education J. W. Studebaker will direct the work, practically all of which will be carried forward under the management of state and local education officials, the office of education co-ordinating the enterprises.

Uses Dummy Outfit To Get Court Order

The attempt of the anti-union Strutwear Knitting Company of Minneapolis to use the federal government as a strike-breaking agency resulted in the injury of four truck drivers and Deputy United States Marshal John J. Kane, when the drivers, acting under the direction of Kane, who claimed he had an order from the Federal Court, undertook to crash through the picket line with goods from the Strutwear plant. The Hosiery Workers' Union declared a strike against the concern last August following refusal to recognize the union.

Organized labor in Minneapolis claims that the struck concern used a dummy corporation, the Peacock Knitting Company of Missouri, to get the court order. The Missouri outfit is said to be owned by the Strutwear company.

At the very time that the court issued the order officials of the company were feigning an interest in the amicable adjustment of the strike under way by the union and the mayor's committee. The National Labor Relations Board was also endeavoring to effect a settlement of the controversy through the election of a collective bargaining agency by the company's employees.

HOUSING COMMITTEES FORMED

Forty-three central labor unions in all parts of the United States have, since the American Federation of Labor convention, set up housing committees to work with the National Labor Housing Conference, reports Miss Catherine Bauer, executive secretary of the organization. This policy was recommended in the housing resolution passed by the A. F. of L. convention on behalf of the Labor Housing Conference.

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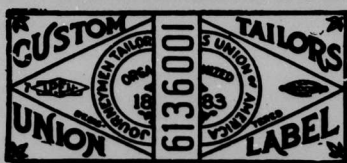
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FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1936

Purpose of the Birthday Ball

The purpose of the birthday ball for the President is to create, through the direct help of the citizens of our country, funds with which to help victims of infantile paralysis and support research efforts to wipe out the disease itself.

Infantile paralysis again stalked through the land in 1935, adding thousands of new victims to the several hundred thousand already crippled. The need of continued effort in their behalf is greater than ever, and once more the call is made to our fellow-countrymen to participate in this humanitarian work, which for the past two years they have aided so generously and with such outstanding credit to our nation.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt has again consented to lend his birthday, January 30, 1936, for another nation-wide series of birthday balls for the benefit of these infantile paralysis sufferers.

The President has approved the suggestion that 70 per cent of the proceeds raised by each local birthday ball be retained in the community, to be disbursed to local or adjacent orthopedic hospitals, or for the treatment of local infantile paralysis cripples, as each local committee decides. This allotment was first made in 1934; the plan worked well and has been approved throughout the country. Thirty per cent of the proceeds will be turned over to the national committee for delivery to the President, to be presented by him to the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation for the continuation and extension of its part in the national fight against infantile paralysis.

The President's Ball is the rallying point for all those who wish to help stamp out infantile paralysis.

Bad Principles Destructive

The power to make tax laws is worth many millions of dollars a year to land speculators and special privilege corporations and their political machines in California, declares the Sales Tax Repeal Association. They are "in politics" because they want to keep that power in their own hands, and they stay in politics and work in politics all the time. They want to control the people's government so that they can go on taxing the many for the benefit of a few. They have a profitable racket.

More than a century ago Alexander Hamilton said: "Bad principles in a government, though slow in their operation, are sure, and will gradually destroy it." Ever since our national and state governments were organized Americans have been struggling to get rid of certain bad principles. Much has been done, but much remains to be done to establish tax laws that will benefit the people.

We still have in our government some bad

feudal principles brought from Europe by our forefathers. They brought some old feudal ideas of taxation. We have been squawking about the "burden of taxation" for more than a hundred years, and have not done much more to abolish bad tax principles than we have to abolish bad weather. Nature attends to the weather, but bad tax laws will not be changed unless the voters rub them out and put good tax laws in their place.

That is the idea, the purpose, of the Sales Tax Repeal Association—to put good, honest tax laws in force in California. To rub out tax laws that are bad because they injure labor, industry and business by cutting down the purchasing power of consumers; and to enact tax laws that are good because they benefit labor, industry and business by increasing the purchasing power of consumers.

The California sales tax is one example of bad taxes that lessen the ability of consumers to buy things they need. Every consumer can see and feel that pickpocket tax every time it makes a touch.

Private Unemployment Insurance

The unemployment compensation fund set up in 1930 for the employees of the General Electric Company ended on December 31, when the federal social security act became effective, Gerard Swope, president of the company, announced. Under the plan the employees and company have contributed more than \$7,000,000 in the past five and one-half years, the employees paying 1 per cent of their wages and the company matching payments, dollar for dollar. In announcing the termination of the plan, Mr. Swope said:

"In compliance with the social security act of the federal government, the General Electric Company must pay a tax on its entire payroll, beginning with 1 per cent on January 1 and increasing to 3 per cent in 1938.

"The federal law puts no tax on the employees, but it is permissive for the states to do so. In some states laws already have been passed calling for contributions by employees. It seems clear, therefore, that the General Electric plan must be terminated, as neither the company nor the employees will desire to pay under the federal and state plans and also under the company plan."

Out of the \$7,000,000 contributed there is approximately \$3,000,000 on hand. It was announced that employees of the company will be permitted to decide whether they desire to have their portion returned to them or whether the money shall be made available for relief and loan purposes under a new set-up.

Corporation-Ridden Cuba

Mendieta is the sixth Cuban president to resign in a little over two years. The elections which might—or might not—give the Cuban people a chance to register their wishes have been postponed four times.

Under Machado, Cuba was ruled by a single ruthless tyrant. Since Machado left the scene, Cuba has had a shifting melange of masters; none of them strong enough to take the dictatorship to which all aspire; none of them honest or intelligent enough to take the chance of a real appeal to the people.

It is a sad, sad mess; and the United States of America is not entirely free from blame for it. We freed Cuba from Spain to leave her a chattel of Wall Street; and the rule of the Chase National Bank and the sugar trust is no more enlightened than that of Madrid.

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America has amended its constitution to provide that it shall be unlawful "for any member of this organization to belong to any communist organization."

Long Overdue Move by the Treasury

The United States Treasury has filed liens against the Associated Gas and Electric Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates for \$53,406,031, for evaded taxes, interest on the dodged payments and penalties for evasion.

This is the best news that has come from the Treasury in many a long day. It should make labor, the farmers, small business and consumers in general join together in singing the good old revival hymn:

"This is the way we long have sought,
And mourned because we found it not!"

It is found now, and if the "way" is followed with sufficient intelligence and energy we shall hear less about unbalanced budgets. It is common talk in Wall Street that while the A. G. & E. reported losses to the government every year from 1925 to 1932, both years included, in one of those years it reported more than \$20,000,000 net profits to its stockholders.

Utility spokesmen are saying that the government's action is in "reprisal" for the drive of propaganda, in Congress and now in the newspapers and courts, to escape from all effective regulation. Of course they would say this.

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

But the fact is that reprisals by the government are a hundred times justified and long overdue.

Few people realize how multimillionaires and their corporations were coddled and the Treasury dodged during the long years that Andrew Mellon was the real financial dictator of the United States. Here are a few figures that may help understanding.

Official records of the Bureau of Internal Revenue show that before Mellon took charge of the Treasury the highest refunds—that is, money which the Treasury returned to taxpayers for legal or moral reasons—was \$28,656,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, when Mellon was in control for three months after the Wilson administration went out of office.

The next year, 1922, with Mellon in full control, refunds, credits and abatements totaled \$182,372,000. In 1923, they came to \$430,577,000; in 1926, they were \$513,358,000; and in 1930—after the depression began—they were \$326,774,000.

In the nine years of Mellonism, \$3,432,453,000 was either turned back from the Treasury as refunds or kept out of it by credits and abatements—twelve times the high record of that sort before Mellon came.

If that money had come into the Treasury and had been paid out on the public debt or public works there would have been a perceptible gain for pay envelopes and a big reduction of chips on the Wall Street gambling tables. And either of those effects would have postponed or mitigated the depression.

Those "labor agitators" who are inclined to become discouraged by the persistent antagonistic attitude of courts to legislation enacted for the benefit of the workers, as exemplified by recent decisions on the N.R.A. and the Wagner labor relations act, should take heart from the experience of the last twenty-five years. A writer in the "Labor Legislation Review" speaks of "the great age when some of our pillars of society were fighting even workmen's compensation laws, declaring them unconstitutional, denouncing them as 'red' schemes for taking money away from the thrifty and giving it to the careless." It would be a hardy politician who would essay in these days to attack workmen's compensation laws. In another twenty-five years it is likely that those who are now attacking Roosevelt's social security plan will look back and wonder at their own temerity. But there is more "agitation" to be done.

How to Grow High Wages

By N. D. ALPER

Land Rent and the Economic Signal—Price

The American system has been called the price system. The entire world operated under it for many centuries and does so today. Some say it must be abolished and replaced with a planned system. There is little to support this contention.

It is known that rain follows certain conditions, snow others. If something is dropped it falls; balloons properly inflated go up; airplanes fly. It is also common knowledge that more goods will be produced, more crops raised, more minerals and oil taken from the ground at high prices than at low prices, and, on the other hand, that more of all these products and all services will be consumed at low prices than at high prices. In other words, high prices increase supply and discourage the buying of the people, while low prices decrease supply and increase buying by the people.

Price is the signal. If let alone the forces of economics, built into this world as were the physical or chemical forces, will register each change of importance in the supply of things and services and the demand for things and services by pushing price up or by pulling it down. If supply of anything is low in proportion to demand, price goes up. Producers, seeing a higher price, take steps to increase production and supply. In the meantime high prices cause many people to buy other things, which helps in the adjusting process. If, on the other hand, supply is too large, price drops and discourages production, people buy more, which helps in the adjusting process. Thus price is the indicator which works to keep consumption and production in balance. Just as water will overflow the dam man has made, so do economic forces work in spite of man's foolish obstructions and attempts to manipulate and dam up economic forces so that they may, by law, collect wealth produced by others. So it is today.

Certain problems arise among a people—who should have the best land? the best automobile? the early vegetables? the first radios? etc. Under the economic plan the people themselves directly and positively decide. The spirit of the auction place prevails. "What am I bid?" is the spirit of the game. How bad do you want a thing, and what other things will you sacrifice to get it? It works through price. People do not complain of the decision of the auction place. How would the fascist or the communist system decide such questions? Who would work on the farms near the "bright lights"? Who would have the first automobiles of limited production? What groups the first radios? There is no individual chance for expression and all have a right to complain.

Wherever human beings are, the price signal is given. Daily, by wire and radio, it is flashed and recorded everywhere. If there is a bumper cotton crop in America the price of the material in which the baled cotton is wrapped tends to go up and its production in foreign lands is stimulated. If there is a wheat crop failure in America a higher price signal is hoisted and producers in the Argentine, in Australia and in Russia, seeing it, strive to increase production. Price is the spark plug of all trade.

We stated previously that since our best located and most fertile and richest lands will not produce sufficient for the needs of our people we were compelled to use lands of poorer quality and lands far removed from the markets. What is it that says or determines the poorest land we can afford to use or the land farthest removed from markets that can be used? What sets the limits? It is price. For if price is not high enough to cover the cost of producing on poor lands or to cover the cost of transportation on lands far removed from markets no one can afford to use

such lands. The last bits of land brought into use are what we call marginal lands. Since no one could afford to pay rent for the use of such land they are termed in economics no-rent land. Be sure you see this point. It is the demand for commodities, in economics what people are able to buy, which sets price at a point where no-rent land is used; where, if rent were paid, it would be from wages and interest, which no one could long stand. Since no rent exists on the marginal lands which set the prices to consumers, and which likewise set the prices received for products on better lands, the rent paid for the use of the better lands does not increase the price, the money paid for goods by the consumer, whether land-rent is privately collected or publicly collected by government in taxes.

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Next Week: More of Land-Rent and Price.

NEW COMMUNITY CHEST AIDES

The Rev. William J. Flanagan, in charge of the children's work of the Affiliated Catholic Charities of San Francisco, is the newly-elected chairman of the Children's Council of the Community Chest, officials announce. For vice-chairman for 1936 the council elected Mrs. John G. Levison, member of the board of directors of Pinehaven, the Junior League children's home. The new officers will succeed Mrs. William F. Chipman and Mrs. Harold L. Paige, who have served as chairman and vice-chairman of the council for the past year.

SHOE FIRMS SIGN WITH UNION

An even dozen of the biggest shoe manufacturing firms in Haverhill, Mass., recently signed agreements with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the contracts calling for wage rates practically as now prevailing, but with provision for the 40-hour working week added. Each of the agreements is for one year from January 1. The agreements were signed after several weeks of negotiations. About 3000 workers are affected.

LIQUOR INTERESTS BECOME CHESTY

Organized labor and labor papers stood by the repeal forces from the start. But, outside of a few trades, haven't been remembered very much for their work. Right here in this city there are some engaged in the liquor business who flaunt anything savoring of unionism, printing and all that. As for advertising in labor or other liberal papers, the brewers and distillers give all requests for patronage not even the courtesy of a decent refusal, though any fly-by-night scheme will get a good break—"A. Damm Grouch" in Los Angeles "Citizen."

President's Birthday

The Labor Division of the National Committee on the Birthday Ball for the President reports from Washington headquarters this week that at least fifty additional cities have reported plans for participation in the celebration on January 30.

The purpose of the celebration, as in former years, is to raise money to carry on the fight against infantile paralysis. For that purpose 70 per cent of the money raised through the various birthday balls will remain in the community where the ball is held and 30 per cent will go to the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation.

So far San Francisco has made no definite plans for participation in the nation-wide celebration of the birthday of the President. Heretofore a committee has been appointed by the mayor to take charge of the event and make the necessary preparations. With that in mind, the San Francisco Labor Council has designated its president and secretary to represent labor on the committee.

Masaryk a Wise Leader

Thomas G. Masaryk, resigning the presidency of Czechoslovakia at 85 years of age, rounds out one of the most amazing careers in history.

He was born March 7, 1850, at Hodonin, Moravia. Bohemia and Moravia belong to the same Slavic race and speak the same language—at least with no more difference in dialects than there is between England and Scotland. Now they form most of the republic of Czechoslovakia. Then they formed the northwest part of the empire of Austria-Hungary, often called the Dual Monarchy, because it was divided into the empire of Austria and the kingdom of Hungary, with the Hapsburg family chief doubling as king and emperor.

Bohemia was in the Austrian part of this crazy-quilt empire; and her lot was hard. Moravia was in the Hungarian part, and her lot was worse, for the rule of the Magyars has been one of the most oppressive in Europe.

Masaryk's father was a coachman, and had been a serf. If Thomas, indeed, had come along a year or so earlier, he would have been born a serf, too. His mother seems to have had more ambitions for the boy than his father, and the lad took to his meager chances of learning like a duck to water. He was apprenticed to a blacksmith and learned a good deal of the trade before a lucky accident gave him a chance to teach school. When Masaryk met Tolstoy the old Russian looked over his guest, noted his hands, and said:

"You have been a workman."

He taught and wrote for several years, and then his Czech countrymen sent him to the so-called parliament at Vienna. He resigned after some years, threw himself into the nationalist movement of his people, became professor in the University at Prague, took a leading part in breaking up a vicious drive against the Jews, visited America, married an American girl, and in 1907 he went back to parliament. He was there when the war broke, and the Austrian government turned on him as one of those accursed believers in liberty who must be destroyed. But Austria was always behindhand. Masaryk escaped, and went to London.

From then till the end of the war he was preaching the cause of the Czechs and Slovaks, and organizing the Czechoslovak movement for independence. When the time came, in 1918, and that vicious survival of the past known as Austria-Hungary collapsed, Masaryk was ready with a declaration of the independence of Czechoslovakia.

His seventeen years in the presidency—he was legally entitled to hold it for life—have seen his little country an island of peace, tolerance, sound administration and progress while most of central Europe was slipping into anarchy or rushing from that to dictatorships. He is recognized by friends and enemies as one of the handful of truly great statesmen of the world.

No man, of course, can do such things alone. Masaryk has had Eduard Benes for lieutenant-general—and in any other company Benes would be commander-in-chief. More important still, the Czech and Slovak people are a great people in almost everything but numbers—great in art, great in endurance; and the part which they played in the war is not yet understood in America. Their young men were literally forced into the Austrian armies with bayonets, and wherever possible, kept under the guns of other Austrian troops. They were not allowed to have white handkerchiefs lest they should signal with them to the Russians. They ran away to the Russians in droves, and one regiment from Prague went over to the Russian lines bodily, band and all.

Masaryk has been a wise and noble leader of a fine people.—I. L. N. S.

Another "Red" League Formed to Fool Labor

Central labor bodies and local unions will do well to examine with care the invitations which are being sent out for them to send delegates to the coming convention of the "League Against War and Fascism," says a staff writer of the International Labor News Service. He continues:

"This movement is just another one of the phases of the communist present program of what the 'reds' call the 'United Front.' All experience of the labor organizations and labor parties in this country and Europe goes to prove that this call of the communists for a 'United Front' is nothing but one of the tricks used by them to establish the communist front. Their use of the words 'war' and 'fascism' is just another sample of their skill in using 'holy words' and slogans for the purpose of confusing the minds of sincere but unadvised members of the labor movement.

"The League Against War and Fascism has a national bureau of ten members, of whom at least these five are well-known communists: Paul Crosbie, Clarence Hathaway (managing editor of 'Daily Worker'), Donald Henderson, James Waterman Wise, and Roger Baldwin.

Other Communist Heads

"There is also a secretarial staff of eight members, of whom the following four (at least) are known communists: Clara Bodian, Joseph Pass, Waldo McNutt and John Masso.

"Of the national executive committee of seventy members, the following sixteen at least are known communists: Israel Amter, Roger Baldwin, Max Bedacht (editor, 'Communist Monthly'), Fred Biedenkapp, Ella Reeve Bloor, Harry Bridges, Earl Browder, Ben Gold, Gilbert Green, Clarence Hathaway, A. A. Heller, Donald Henderson, Corliss Lamont, Waldo McNutt, Alfred Wagenknecht and James Wechsler.

"This organization is one of the numerous parts of the apparatus set up by the communists for the purpose of 'boring' into the American labor movement. Their tactics and their objectives have not changed since they began their effort to destroy the old German trade union and labor political movements.

Communist Record Bad

"Communists in the United States can bring nothing of solidarity or virility to any effort of the organized labor movement, or to any American

movement of progressives. They bring nothing of integrity. Their record is that of double-dealing, of slander, deception, and insinuation. They do not subscribe to any of the ideals or objectives of American labor.

"In Germany they succeeded in destroying the confidence of the younger generation in the old trade union organization and leadership. Then came Hitler! If they have their way they will destroy the American Federation of Labor. They say so! And they have not changed their objectives. They plainly stated that to be their intention in the recent session of the Comintern at Moscow. Earl Browder and others of those named above were present and took their orders from Moscow at that time.

Part of Moscow's Game

"This pseudo-movement, with the flag of anti-war and anti-fascism flying, is just a part of the Moscow-directed tactics, by which the communists hope in this country to gain something of respectability and public confidence by association with the bona fide labor movement.

"The units and members of the American Federation of Labor have nothing to gain by association with, or support from or to, the communist tinkers and tricksters."

UNION OFFICIAL KILLED

Sam Squibb, for many years president of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America, whose headquarters are at Quincy, Mass., was killed in Boston in an automobile accident on December 23.

Irish Senate Abolished

The Dail Eireann, by the decisive vote of 76 to 57, has abolished the Senate of the Irish Free State Parliament. The Dail Eireann is the equivalent of the chamber of deputies in the other parliaments and to the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

The present bicameral parliament is ended by the act, which was requested by President Eamon de Valera. It will be replaced with a unicameral legislature similar to the one established by the labor government of the state of Queensland, Australia, some years ago and more recently by the State of Nebraska, where its strong advocate was United States Senator George W. Norris.

In the Irish Free State the Dail Eireann passed a similar abolition measure last year, but it was vetoed by the Senate. According to the Irish constitution, however, the power of the Senate to hold up legislation was limited to eighteen months. This period expired November 24. Consequently the Senate abolition measure becomes a law sixty days after it is signed by De Valera, regardless of any action the Senate may take.

All Eyes Focused on Court of Last Resort

With the new year, the Supreme Court becomes in appearance as well as in fact the dominant agency of the government, political observers in Washington agree, says a Scripps-Howard dispatch.

Even Congress which convenes today has been tuned to a minor key pending the court's action on major "new deal" cases which contain the seeds of political upheaval.

The main issue is expected to center upon the court's self-assumed prerogative of imputing to Congress whatever motive it may deduce for any law that is at stake, and deciding on the law's constitutionality on that basis. The three liberal justices, Brandeis, Stone and Cardozo, already have opened fire on the majority with a criticism of such use of "psychoanalysis" in deciding cases.

The vast numbers of persons affected make the pending decisions momentous. For instance, the court, which convenes January 6, has under advisement three A.A.A. cases—cases which touch vitally every farmer as well as a large part of the industry and politics of the country. A decision against the A.A.A. might require refunds of 1933-34-35 processing taxes totaling nearly one billion dollars.

Also ready for a ruling January 6 is the T.V.A. law, under which the economy of the whole six-state Tennessee Valley is being made over.

Four suits challenging the Guffey Coal Stabilization Act, which have just been admitted to review, directly touch 400,000 coal miners and one of the country's biggest and sickest businesses, and indirectly but importantly the railroads. Liberty League Lawyer James M. Beck's attack on the 1933 truth-in-securities act affects all investors and stock sellers.

The Wagner act and the utility holding company act, both in the Circuit Courts of Appeals, will furnish more fireworks later in the spring.

Just how far the Supreme Court may go in "legislating" in our national life is shown by merely stating the leading questions involved.

In the A.A.A. cases a major question is: "How far does the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce extend into production and manufacturing?" In the Wagner, Guffey, and utility acts, the question goes further: "How far does this power of Congress extend into regulating conditions of employment in manufacturing and other production activities?" The A.A.A. and Guffey act cases bring up the question: "How far does the taxing power imply the power to influence behavior or prescribe behavior?"

HIGHER WAGES FOR GLASS WORKERS

A 5-cent an hour wage increase will be granted Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Company workers at Pittsburgh, Pa., under a new agreement reached in Toledo, Glen W. McCabe, president of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers of America, has announced.

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American Industry Is Following Same Path That Germany Trod

In a ringing speech at the Boston City Club, Edward A. Filene, for years one of the foremost merchants of that city, declared that the National Association of Manufacturers is following the same tactics by which the German industrialists put Hitler in power over the whole nation rather than submit to the moderate proposals of German labor.

"How came it that Germany was handed to Hitler?" demanded Filene. "Because the great German industrialists, instead of working out a program designed to cope with post-war conditions, clung to their traditional rights and their traditional cartel policy, under which prices were kept out of competition and were kept high, while wages were kept in competition and went down, and down.

"The result of this was a communist movement which so terrified the employers that they turned to Hitler in a desperate effort to suppress the movement for which they themselves were so largely responsible.

Step Was Disastrous

"It was a disastrous step to take; and yet American industry, represented by our National Association of Manufacturers, is taking much the same step. I do not object to industry going into politics, if it will only enter with its eyes open; but if the National Association of Manufacturers does really represent American industry I tremble for what will happen in America during the next few years.

"As in Germany before the Hitler regime, our nation has been in the throes of attempted readjustment. As in Germany, the readjustment has been accompanied by no end of confusion. As in Germany, the industrial leaders contrasted this confusion with the relatively prosperous times before confusion started.

Try to Turn Back Clock

"And as in Germany, they decided to turn back the clock, to renounce all liberalism, all democracy, all efforts at reform, all practical attempts to put our people back to work at wages adequate to buy the enormous volume of products it has now become possible to produce and necessary to sell."

Filene said that the German industrialists had a better excuse than our N.A.M., for German industry was almost prostrate when they threw their help to Hitler, while the N.A.M. is doing much the same thing when business is on the up grade. He did not speak for any special measure of the "new deal," but he condemned the fact that N.A.M. has registered its hostility to any new deal.

Come Out Against Change

"They have come out against change. They have put themselves on record as profoundly convinced that evolution doesn't count. If anyone is out of a

job, let him find one. If anybody is sick or old or dependent—well, why didn't he save his money?

"They have even objected to government spending at a time when, if the government had not spent billions, millions of Americans must have starved to death."

High Living Standard Vital

Filene declared there is only one principle upon which world peace can be based. "There must be," he said, "some arrangement under which the masses of the various nations will be able to earn a living.

"For this machine age is so productive that its output cannot be sold unless the masses are enabled to buy it; and if it is not sold the machines cannot be kept in operation and the masses cannot be employed.

"A high standard of living for the masses, then, is . . . an essential of social order and world peace."

Railroad Unions Will Fight Proposed Mergers of Companies

The R.F.C. is out with a report which urges that a group of bankrupt and near-bankrupt railroads in the Southwest be merged into a huge system with nearly 22,000 miles of lines. The roads to be merged are the Missouri Pacific, St. Louis & San Francisco, Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Texas Pacific. The first three roads, whose official names are given above, are known to Wall Street and the railroad world as M.O.P., Frisco, and Katy, says George L. Knapp in an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington.

The combined indebtedness of these roads to the R.F.C. alone is \$30,624,800.

The report strongly favors the merger, on the ground that the roads are complementary to each other, one having what the others lack. In the railroad world, however, and particularly in the railroad labor world, very grave doubts are expressed as to whether the merger should be allowed at all, and certainly not without squeezing out the water and making provision for the workers.

Railroad mergers so far have meant a loss of railroad jobs in the usual meaning of the word, though they may also mean gains in the number of high officials and the size of bankers' commissions. Until a plan is worked out that will take care of displaced men the railroad unions will stand like flint against the proposed merger.

In other quarters flat denial is made of the theory that mergers mean prosperity. The New Haven, the Alton and the Denver & Rio Grande all were prosperous till they went into mergers. The St. Paul was very prosperous until bitten by the merger bug; and then it headed for the most expensive receivership ever known.

'Big Business' Fights Behind Woman's Skirt Against Wagner Act

"Big business" crawled behind a woman's skirts last week to start a legal fight against the Wagner-Connelly Labor Relations Act.

According to "Labor," Mrs. Lola Echols, a textile worker in the Gate City Cotton Mills, East Point, Ga., secured a restraining order from the District of Columbia Supreme Court requiring the National Labor Relations Board to show cause why it should not be enjoined from holding a union representation election among the company's employees.

Earlier in the week the firm attempted to get an injunction against the N.L.R.B. in a Georgia court. When Judge E. E. Pomeroy of Atlanta refused to interfere, suit was instituted in Mrs. Echols' name in the District of Columbia tribunal.

According to the petition filed by "her" attorneys, the Wagner-Connelly Act is "unconstitutional" because union representation elections held under that law may result in "depriving" her of the "right" to "bargain individually" with the big corporation which employed her as a mill worker.

Mrs. Echols is represented by a battery of high-powered and high-priced corporation lawyers, any one of whose ordinary fee for a single day in court is more than she receives for a solid year's work as a mill hand.

Frederick H. Wood, New York attorney who succeeded in getting the United States Supreme Court to kill the N.R.A., is expected to take personal charge of Mrs. Echols' case.

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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Joy that had been anticipated by many members of Typographical Union No. 21 during the holiday season just closed was suppressed by the hand of death, which beckoned two patriarchal affiliates and invaded the families of others who are or had been identified with the publishing and printing industry in San Francisco and on the Pacific Coast.

John G. Higgins, among the oldest of "Examiner" composing room employees in point of service, succumbed to an attack of broncho-pneumonia at his home in Golden Gate avenue at 4 p. m. Christmas Day. Mr. Higgins was born in Oronton, Ohio, in 1869. He left the Buckeye state when a young man, moving to Colorado, where he lived for some years, then came to San Francisco in 1908, where he had since resided. Mr. Higgins was a member of the "Examiner" Thirty-Year Club and the San Francisco Press Club. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Margaret Gilbert Higgins, and a sister, Jean Higgins Rundle. Mr. Higgins' funeral was held last Friday. The services were conducted by the union, with a number of his chapel associates acting as honorary pallbearers. His body was placed in a receiving vault at Cypress Lawn Memorial Park.

Ernest F. Kreiss, a native Californian with a wide acquaintance in printing circles on the Pacific Coast and in the Southwest, passed away in a San Francisco hospital Saturday, December 28, at the age of 72 years. While Mr. Kreiss had been ill for a year, he was thought to be improving in health and his sudden demise was a shock to his friends. His beloved wife, Adelaide Kreiss, preceded him to the great beyond only last October. Born in historic Nevada City in 1863, forty-five years of Mr. Kreiss' life were devoted to the printing business. With a legion of friends, a sister, Charlotte Parmentier of Los Gatos, is left to mourn his loss. Following services in a mission mortuary chapel last Monday Mr. Kreiss' remains were cremated at Cypress Lawn Memorial Park.

The sympathy of her many friends is being extended to Mrs. Helen Cescena, copyholder in the "Examiner" proofroom, whose father, William H. Jarrett, died in this city December 24 at the advanced age of 81 years. Mr. Jarrett was a native Pennsylvanian.

It is with the sincerest regret that announcement of the death of another veteran and revered member of the I. T. U. is made. Martin A. Hansen, known to many printers in the West as "Blondie" Hansen, suddenly died of a heart attack in Seattle recently. At the age of 6 years Mr. Hansen left Denmark, where he was born, and went to New Zealand. After having learned the printing trade he came to this country, worked in many Western cities, including Salt Lake City and San Francisco, then settled in the metropolis of the Northwest. Mr. Hansen was 68 years old and had been a member of the Typographical Union for half a century. His death is mourned

by his widow and three sons—Harold of Seattle, Robert of Everett, Wash., and John of San Francisco, the latter a member of Typographical Union No. 21.

Members of the fourth estate learned with sorrow of the death of Rufus Milas Steele in Boston on Christmas Day. Mr. Steele was an editor, novelist and scenarist. At one time he was an editorial writer on the San Francisco "Chronicle" and later Sunday editor of the "Morning Call" of this city. While occupying these positions he came in direct contact with many composing room employees, whose friendship he formed and esteemed and by whom he was greatly liked. He was one of the five associate editors of the "Christian Science Monitor." Born in Hope, Arkansas, the son of Rev. C. O. Steele, a pioneer Pacific Coast clergyman, Rufus Steele was educated and lived the greater part of his life in California. He was 58 years old when his noted career came to a close. Interment of his body was in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

A sad note at this happy season was sounded when word came of the passing last Saturday of Vernon L. Chipman, member of the "Examiner" chapel, who died suddenly from stomach complications. Services were held at Pierce Bros. Tuesday, interment being in the Printers' Plot in Rose-dale cemetery. Mr. Chipman had been a member of the I. T. U. for many years and was highly regarded for his unswerving loyalty to the organization. He is survived by his widow and a sister, Mrs. Pfeiffer. The pallbearers were all members of Los Angeles Typographical Union.—Los Angeles "Citizen," December 27.

Mr. Chipman was issued a traveling card by San Francisco Union late in 1933, when he left this jurisdiction and went to Los Angeles.

With the holiday recess and attendant festivities behind them and matters of history, members of the union's band will resume regular rehearsals, beginning next Thursday night, January 9. Rehearsals will continue on each succeeding Thursday night until otherwise agreed upon. Please call this announcement to the attention of your fellow musicians.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Once again the best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year are extended to all members of the union and their friends by the "Call-Bulletin" chapel and the writer.

New Year reminds us of the story of the Scot who had been invited to a Hugmanay (New Year's) party. Along in the middle of the festivities Sandy started to say goodbye to those present. "For why are ye sayin' guid nicht sae soon, Sandy?" he was asked. "Weel, am jist sayin' guid-bye while I ken ye," was the reply.

Roscoe Cole returned from his trip to the southern part of the state full of praise for the way he was received. They even went so far as to stage an earthquake while he was there.

Charles Marshall always remembers his friends in the chapel with appropriate gifts on Christmas. Jim Ramsey got a beautifully bound and autographed volume on "How to Raise Rice" by Minus Pete of Milpitas. "Rabbi" Ludes got an ancient toy, which we suspect was a top at one time. Others received like gifts which were appreciated by the receivers.

One of the boys was bragging about who was boss in his house. He went home one afternoon with a bad cold, but said he would be back in the morning. Shortly after the phone in the compos-

ing room rang and our co-worker said he thought he would lay off till the cold was better.

Ann Weleone, our cooking expert, sent the boys who have to set up her recipes a bunch of cookies. Said boys sort of changed their minds about Ann's ability as a cook after tasting the cookies.

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes

That cantankerous old cuss, Old Man Flu, has been playing hob with the chapel's members for the past few weeks. Fortunately, the old boy held off until the big rush was over, otherwise the staff might have been seriously crippled. Here are the casualties. Andy Cuthbertson "rassled" with the Grim Reaper in a struggle wherein pneumonia played the leading part. Ray Carpenter struck down with a stiff attack of old-fashioned flu. Howard Smith barking like a seal for a few days, but continuing to work. "Pat" Pattison laid up in bed with the flu bug getting in his "dirty" work. Frank Sherman spending all his spare time in bed trying to ward off an insidious attack. Ira Stuck trying to beat the doctor's rap by working, sniffing, blowing and hawking. Ye chairman with watery eyes, nose and a tight throat that kept him from the last union meeting. Yes, sir, the boys were surely down this year.

Johnny Daigneault's friends will be sorry to hear that John's oldest daughter was operated on the day before Christmas for the removal of a kidney. An infection that gradually grew to alarming proportions was responsible for the quick decision. Although this had to take place just at Christmas time, there is consolation in the fact that the young lady is recuperating rapidly. Look for a joyous celebration in the Daigneault family next Christmas.

M. A. Erickson and Don Hamilton will soon pull their slips and take up active salesmanship in the field for the Intertype Corporation. Business conditions are improving so rapidly the large manufacturing concerns are having a hard time keeping up with the demand for new machinery. Salesmen now in the field will be centralized and additional help put in the field to cover the smaller territories.

George Reynolds is another chapel member who had a member of his family in the hospital at Christmas time. George's wife underwent an operation in a hospital in Long Beach just before Christmas. Quite a number of anxious moments were spent by George awaiting telegrams announcing the welfare of the patient. But everything is coming along well, although somewhat expensive.

The office arranged to give the night shift enough time off on Tuesday night to permit the whole staff "doing" the great white way (Market street) while the festivities were at their height. And, incidentally, enjoy a little whoopee.

The Dulfer-Shopping News Mutual Benefit Association has voted to return its charter and dissolve. Those who retained active membership up to the time of dissolution participated in a pro-rata share of the residue, which was quite a large "melon."

The annual party given by the management to the office and mechanical staff was held this year, as last, in the Press Club. Needless to say the food was delicious, the music delightful, and the participants joyful and very receptive. Messrs. Rice and Cooley, the executive heads of the organization, outdid themselves in providing an evening's entertainment that was enjoyed by all.

One of the largest Canadian gray geese ever shot in California was bagged recently by Bob Mitchell, brother of this writer. The bird tipped the scales in the vicinity of 20 pounds. Needless to say we have had our share of ducks, also, this season, thanks to Bob.

Happy New Year.

\$1.00 WEEK

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Los Angeles Mailers' Union held a special election on December 17 on the question of paying further dues to the M. T. D. U. Those favoring secession from that organization won by a vote of 63 in favor to 23 against it.

Hearty congratulations! In time, no doubt, all members of that union will see the wisdom of paying dues to but one international, the I. T. U. Los Angeles Mailers' Union was, until of late years, one of the strongholds of the M. T. D. U. But the anti-M. T. D. U. forces in that union never gave up hope of swinging Mailers' Union No. 9 into the column of the so-called "outlaw" unions, which they finally did. Secession of Los Angeles Mailers' Union is another setback for the M. T. D. U., it being the fourth largest of all mailer unions of the I. T. U., and also means a decrease in receipts of some \$26.50 a month to the M. T. D. U.

It is quite likely the secession of Los Angeles Mailers' Union from the M. T. D. U. will have the effect of weakening the ties that bind other mailer unions to the M. T. D. U. A shadow of coming events, probably, is the rumor from an authoritative source of a split in New York Mailers' Union No. 6. It would seem, therefore, that the ice is continuing to crack under the M. T. D. U.

The law reads "the secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U. shall publish a monthly financial statement in the 'Typographical Journal.'" But, apparently, "What does the law mean among friends?" the M. T. D. U. officers, in particular. For three months no financial statement of M. T. D. U. receipts and disbursements has been published, as required by law, in the "Typographical Journal."

But that's not all of the peculiar ways concerning union laws of M. T. D. U. officers. The vice-president of the M. T. D. U., who holds a foremanship on a morning newspaper, goes on a vacation, refusing to put on a sub in his place. His local union has decided to "put him on the carpet" for so doing, upon his return to work.

With the secession of Los Angeles Mailers' Union from the M. T. D. U. there are now eight "outlaw" unions. Since the I. T. U. convention two years ago, in Chicago, they have issued charters to six mailer unions, which pay dues to the I. T. U. only. No "outlaw" union has returned to "the fold" of the M. T. D. U. In 1928 there were but two mailer unions not affiliated with the M. T. D. U.—Boston and Chicago. Both became later what have been referred to by M. T. D. U. officers as "outlaw" unions. For refusing to pay fines it believed illegally assessed against them by M. T. D. U. officers, Boston was suspended from the M. T. D. U. This action aroused the ire of friends of the Boston union in the Chicago union. The latter simply quit paying dues to the M. T. D. U. and was suspended therefor. Then the secession movement set in by San Francisco Mailers' Union seceding from the M. T. D. U. after suspension of Chicago from the M. T. D. U. The "war" is still on, with the M. T. D. U. losing ground.

DEATH OF BAKERS' OFFICIAL

Henry Koch, financial secretary of the International Bakers' Union, died at headquarters in Chicago on December 29, 1935. He had been a member of the union since 1886.

DEATHS OF UNION MEMBERS

Egbert H. Rumsey, a member of Cooks' Union No. 44; Charles Henry Shipman of Electrical Workers' Union No. 6, and William H. Barry, Letter Carriers' Association No. 214, were among the members of local unions who passed away during the holiday season.

REFUSE TO CARRY IRON TO ITALY

Seamen on the Norwegian freighter Spero, docked at Jersey City, went on strike last week in protest against carrying a load of scrap iron to Italy. Agents for the shipowners said a new crew would be signed. A spokesman for the seamen said they struck because their union in Norway advised members to stay off ships carrying war materials and because of the Norwegian sanctions against Italy.

CALIFORNIAN HONORED

Arthur H. Breed of Oakland, president of the California State Automobile Association, was elected a vice-president of the American Automobile Association at its recent annual convention in Chicago.

3312 HOME LOANS REPAID

The Home Owners' Loan Corporation, owned and operated by the federal government, has announced that 3312 loans, totaling approximately \$9,000,000, had been paid in full.

Pennsylvania Greyhound Bus Case

Chosen for Supreme Court Test

The National Labor Relations Board has chosen the Pennsylvania Greyhound Bus case as basis for a test of constitutionality of the Wagner labor act.

This case, charging unfair labor practices, was selected from three now pending in courts. The others are the Frehauf Trailer suit of Detroit and the Majestic Flour Mills of Aurora, Mo.

The board petitioned the Third Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia to hear arguments in January on its orders to the Greyhound Company to reinstate five employees discharged for union activity.

Observance of Code Urged by

Cotton Textile Institute Head

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, has announced that 1200 cotton mills throughout the United States have been asked to continue the application of the labor provisions in the N.R.A. code for the textile industry, which was abolished by the Supreme Court of the United States in the decision declaring the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional.

The mill owners were asked specifically not to work their employees longer than a maximum of two forty-hour shifts a week, to ban child labor, and pay at least the code minimum wages.

The statement issued by the Institute said these standards for hours and wages have been voluntarily maintained "by more than 90 per cent of the active spindles in the industry since the collapse of the N.R.A.," and urged the minority mill owners to join with the majority in support of the labor rules.

Machinists Out for Restoration of Wages

Approximately three hundred members of Machinists' Union No. 68 are out on strike this week for a restoration of the pre-depression wage scale, coupled with the five-day forty-hour week.

Involved in the dispute are the Bethlehem ship-building plant and the Union Iron Works, the largest employers in the industry in San Francisco, which are declared to have paid a wage scale of 75 cents an hour, compared to \$1.25 an hour paid at Mare Island for similar work.

It is believed that most of the smaller plants in the city will agree to the demands of the union.

The fact that practically all of the machine shops on the waterfront have so far refused to accede to the new scale of the union leads to the belief that the Waterfront Employers' Association and the Industrial Association are backing up the resistance of the large firms in the machine plants.

However, Machinists' Union No. 68 is prepared to put up a strong fight to win the battle for decent wages and conditions. At a recent referendum the members of the union voted overwhelmingly to strike if their demands were refused, and the morale of the membership is at a high level.

Will Ask Five Billion Dollars


For New Social Security Measure

Senator Frazier of North Dakota announced last week that he would introduce a social security bill when Congress convenes covering all forms of insurance and providing an initial federal appropriation of \$5,000,000,000.

The measure is sponsored by the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance, headed by Miss Mary Van Kleeck of New York, whose announcement of Frazier's intentions said supporters of the Townsend plan and the workers' insurance bill by Representative Lundeen of Minnesota would be asked to transfer their allegiance to the new measure.

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, December 27, 1935

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Butchers No. 115, Richard Brugge, A. Flocchini, Frank Flohr, Frank Gallagher, Joseph Y. Henderson, M. S. Maxwell, Walter Murray and W. G. Smith; Chauffeurs No. 265, L. P. Acton, W. E. Barada, S. T. Dixon, A. Elston, J. Granada, G. F. Hawkins, G. Kelly, B. Lanthier, J. McManus and A. Rinaldi; Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, Jack Barry vice Howard Young. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of San Francisco Building Trades Council. Officers of International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America, conveying thanks for co-operation and greetings of the season.

Referred to Secretary—Sail Makers' Union, expressing thanks for past affiliation, and severing connection with Council owing to the diminishing membership and field for employment.

Referred to Committee making arrangements for Jackson Christmas Fund distribution, additional contributions from the Sausage Makers, Cracker Bakers No. 125, Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers, Bookbinders and Bindery Women, Jewelry Workers No. 38, and Hospital and Institutional Employees.

Resolution presented by officers of the Council, containing a lengthy statement in opposition to an ordinance introduced in the Board of Supervisors seeking to place in the hands of the governor of California the authority to appoint judges for the City and County of San Francisco. Pursuant to

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it. California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth. Clinton Cafeterias.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company, Portland, Oregon.

Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.

Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.

Fred Benioff, furrier, 133 Geary street.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.

Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.

J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.

John G. Iis Co., Ranges, 2902 Nineteenth.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Company.

Mission Hotel, 520 Van Ness So.

Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.

Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.

San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)

Sunset Towel Supply Co., 55 New Montgomery.

S. H. Kress Company Stores.

Standard Oil Company.

Van Emon, B. C., Elevators, Inc., 224 Fremont.

West Coast Macaroni Company.

Woolworth's Stores.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair

the traditional policy of the Council being opposed to the appointive system of selecting the judiciary, the resolution stated in the last resolve: "That the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting this 27th day of December, 1935, goes on record opposing the submission of this vicious ordinance to a vote of the people of San Francisco." On motion, and by unanimous vote, the Council adopted the said resolution.

Report of the Executive Committee—Controversy between Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410 and the management of Burt's, Leeds' and Chandler's shoe stores, laid over one week, awaiting the decision of the executive committee of the union as regards their future course in this matter. In the matter of complaint of Warehousemen's Union No. 38-44 against the unfair Sea Island Sugar Company, no one appeared before the committee, wherefore matter was referred to the officers for the purpose of investigation. On the communication from the Union Label Section relative to the signboard on Sixteenth street, and the necessity for its reconstruction, no one appeared in that connection, wherefore the matter was referred to the officers for the purpose of ascertaining the intent of the Section in regard to the future maintenance of said signboard. Report concurred in.

Report of the Special Committee Handling the Jackson Christmas Fund—Delegate William J. Casey, for said committee, gave a description of the successful carrying out of committee's arrangements, their visit to Jackson, and the distribution of Christmas gifts to the children of the miners. The report was well received.

New Business—The officers of the Council called attention to the expiration of the time limit for the Council meeting in executive sessions during the past year, and to secure the views of the Council, recommended that in view of the promptitude and dispatch of business and orderly conduct of the proceedings during the past year, future

Culinary Crafts Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

The old year is past and 1936 is here. What it holds in store for the culinary workers is a problem that will only be solved by the workers. Despite all the noise about business picking up during the last year, things in the restaurant line have not been rosy. Every employer has had a "beef" coming whenever our business agents paid them a visit, and it has taken plenty of hard work to maintain our conditions. Looking back, we observe that our unions, while they have had quite a long list of unemployed, have not done so badly. All have grown in numbers, especially Miscellaneous Union No. 110, which has doubled its membership and bettered the working conditions of the lower-paid kitchen help to a very large extent. Also we can note that there has been less friction between our unions when they had to deal with the bosses.

However, we still have our troubles, and the main one is the organization of the chain houses and the 5-and-10-cent stores. These places must receive especial attention from all the general body of workers this year. So far the only way that we have had any success is in the cutting down of their business, but all attempts to organize them have so far failed.

Monday, January 6, Waiters' Union No. 30 will hold its annual election of officers. Information to hand is that it will be a hot contest, and Hugo Ernst tells me that the fire brigade will be on hand with hose stretched out in case the hall should catch fire. So you waiters look out that you don't need to be cooled off.

Remember not to patronize the Roosevelt, at Fifth and Mission, all the White Taverns, Foster's, Clinton's, Pig 'n' Whistle and the Kress and Woolworth 5-and-10-cent stores.

On Christmas Day Waiters' Union No. 30 gave its usual dinner to the membership at the Civic Center Cafe, while Cooks' Union No. 44 gave one in its own headquarters. Both were well attended and everyone was well satisfied.

Friday, January 3, Bartenders' Union No. 41 will hold its annual election of officers. Bartenders, take notice.

meetings of the Council be continued as executive. There ensued a lengthy debate, most of the speakers expressing themselves in favor of the old established policy of holding the sessions open to the public. A motion to adopt and several amendments were presented and discussed, but on a point of order the amendments were ruled out and the Council, by a vote of 43 ayes to 70 noes, went on record to resume the practice of holding open sessions, and it was so ordered.

Moved, seconded and carried that the last four rows of seats in the Council hall be roped or railed off for the use of visitors.

Notice and request was made by Delegate West that next meeting he will make the Jackson miners' strike a subject for discussion, and the Council ordered that it be made a special order for next meeting of the Council.

Receipts, \$335.10; expenditures, \$338.12.

Council adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

Fraternal submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note: Demand the union label, card and button when making purchases or hiring labor or services. Patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. A happy and prosperous New Year is the Council's sincerest wish to every member of organized labor during the coming year.

—J. A. O'C.

Let's all pull together to make 1936 a banner year for the union label.

1900



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65	" " "	58.50
70	" " "	63.00

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Industrial Association Concerned Over Photo Engravers' Welfare

Not content with its letter of December 6, the Industrial Association of San Francisco, in apparent desperation, indicating its knowledge and apprehension of the organizing progress being made by the union, addressed another general letter to all photo-engravers on December 16, urging that the opportunities and rights guaranteed to all workers to organize for mutual aid and other protection, be disregarded. * * * Surely every worker realizes the purpose behind the association's efforts. Possibly this is in preparation of carrying out the action of the recent convention of the National Association of Manufacturers in deciding to tell their employees how to vote at the next election. If successful in that they may tell them where and whom to worship and how to bring up their children so that the next generation will be ever docile and appreciative of the magnanimity and benevolence of all employers' organizations, especially those of the stripe of the Industrial Association of San Francisco.—"Exposures," organ of Photo Engravers No. 8.

BILL POSTERS AND BILLERS ELECT

The recent annual election of Local No. 44, International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers resulted as follows: President, Lea Phillips; vice-president, R. Harris; recording secretary, B. A. Brundage; financial secretary, H. Perry; treasurer, Russ Lane; sergeant-at-arms, Jack Stanley; San Francisco business agent, S. Flaherty; assistant business agent, Joe Flaherty; board of trustees, R. Harris, G. Sanders and H. Dane; executive board, H. Perry and W. Atnip; Oakland executive board, Mel Holland, L. E. Grant and R. Harris; delegates to Labor Council, Ben Brundage and Lea Phillips; delegates to Label Section, B. A. Brundage and Lea Phillips; delegates to San Francisco Theatrical Federation, B. A. Brundage, Lea Phillips and Sid Flaherty; Oakland business agent, Mel Holland; delegates to Oakland Labor Council, L. E. Grant and R. Harris; delegates to Oakland Theatrical Federation, J. Baumgarten, Mel Holland and J. Sweeney; delegates to Oakland Label Section, R. Harris and L. E. Grant.

OFFICERS OF MUSICIANS NO. 6

Officers elected for the ensuing year by Musicians' Union No. 6 are as follows: Walter A. Weber, president; Ed S. Moore, vice-president; Karl Dietrick, business agent for San Francisco, and Al Morris representative for Oakland; W. A. Belard, branch secretary for Oakland; board of directors, James G. Dewey, Jack Hayward, Clark Wilson, Jerry Richards, Elmer Slissman, Walter King, Walter Krausgrill, Jules Spiller; treasurer, Clarence King; secretary, Eddie B. Love.

BUTCHERS ELECT OFFICERS

At the recent annual election of Butchers' Union No. 115 Robert Young was elected president; A. Fiocchini, vice-president; Milton S. Maxwell, secretary; Charles J. Klobs, treasurer; Frank Flohr, business agent; Paul Mark, guard; Walter Rosenberger, guide; R. Brugge, Walter Murray and W. G. Smith, trustees; Joseph Y. Henderson and

Charles Killpack, executive board; Frank Flohr, Joseph Y. Henderson, Walter Murray, W. G. Smith, M. S. Maxwell, R. Brugge, Frank Gallagher and A. Fiocchini, delegates to Labor Council.

BEER BOTTLERS' ELECTION

Election of officers of Beer Bottlers' Union No. 293 is announced as follows: August Reymond, president; George Schlicht, Sr., vice-president; Edward Rahweiler, assistant secretary; executive Rahweiler, George Schlicht, Sr., Phil Schoesser, John Schloke, Morris Sternberg, George Thomsen, Richard Yackley, Sr., Howard Henkel and John Montaldo; delegates to the Labor Council, Thomas O'Rourke, Edwin Rahweiler, John Green and William A. Ahearn.

GREEN IS MEMBER OF NEW BOARD

The Federal Communications Commission has announced the creation of a Federal Radio Education Committee composed of about thirty-five educators and radio executives. Dr. John W. Studebaker was named chairman of the committee, which includes William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. The committee was established by authority of the communications act of 1934, which instructed the commission to "study the proposal that Congress by statute allocate 6 per cent of radio broadcasting facilities to particular types of non-profit radio programs, or to persons identified with particular kinds of non-profit activities."

MURPHY SELECTS AIDES

Sheriff-elect Daniel C. Murphy, who will assume office on January 8, has named William V. Hollingbery for the position of under-sheriff. Hollingbery is a brother of Orin ("Babe") Hollingbery, football coach at Washington State College. Murphy also announced the selection of Assemblyman Ray Williamson as his attorney; Dr. Lee J. Hand as county jail physician, and John L. Danner, a local publisher, as confidential secretary.

Father Coughlin Proposes Organ To Print "Unprinted Truths"

Rev. Charles E. Coughlin has called on his followers for a million votes of confidence to bulwark his nationalization of money campaign, the climax of an address attacking industrialists opposed to Government regulation as "thick headed" and "welchers."

Father Coughlin re-emphasized money reform was the spearhead of his program for social justice, and said if he received one million votes of confidence within three weeks, he would launch a national weekly newspaper to "print the unprinted truths which had been withheld from the people."

Attack by Associated Press On Wagner Labor Disputes Act

A wholesale assault on the constitutionality of the Wagner-Connery labor relations act was made by the Associated Press in New York in reply to the complaint of the National Labor Relations Board that Morris Watson, a reporter and vice-president of the American Newspaper Guild for wire services, was discharged for his activities in connection with the Guild. The Wagner act prohibits employers from using discrimination in employment terms against employees because of their connection with labor unions.

The Associated Press claimed there was no truth in the charge and then launched into a general attack on the constitutionality of the act. In support of the claim that in passing the law Congress exceeded the powers delegated to it by the federal Constitution, the Associated Press held that the measure abridges the freedom of the Associated Press and its members; that it deprives officers and members of the Associated Press of liberty and property without due process of law; that it deprives the Associated Press of the right of jury trial, and that it attempts to regulate matters beyond the power of Congress.

The National Labor Relations Board will hear the case on January 8.

VICTORY FOR UNION POTTERS

With sweeping concessions won after a three months' strike, workmen of the Ohio Insulator Company at Barberton, Ohio, returned to their jobs on December 23. Return to work followed acceptance by the local union of the Brotherhood of Operative Potters of the company's offer to take back all old employees regardless of strike activities, guarantee seniority rights, bargain collectively, hear all complaints and pay overtime wages.

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MARKET STREET

New License Plates Are Obtainable Now

Promptly after the New Year holiday California's more than two million motor car owners will be faced with the need to obtain renewal of automobile registration and secure new plates for 1936.

The renewal period opened on the morning of January 2 and will continue to midnight, January 30. Those who fail to apply within this span of less than a month will incur a delinquent penalty that doubles the amount of the new additional license fee based on car value.

Emphasizing this January 30 deadline, a statement by the California State Automobile Association points out that under the law there can be no extension of the time limit such as has been made in previous years. Car owners are also cautioned against the error of assuming that they can wait until the last day of January, which has thirty-one days. The period ends and the penalty becomes effective at midnight, January 30.

The importance of applying early is stressed by the Automobile Association, as car owners will thereby guard against the possibility of neglecting to act before the period expires and also avoid delays and other inconvenience of a last minute rush.

Attention is drawn to the fact that postcard notices mailed by the Department of Motor Vehicles telling the amount of new additional fee on each registered car should be carefully preserved so as to be able to present them when applying for renewal of registration. The 1935 registration certificate must also be presented and must bear the assessor's stamp showing payment for any currently due personal property taxes. The new additional fee hereafter takes the place of such taxes.

The Department of Motor Vehicles will issue plates at offices in various principal cities, and plates will also be issued at highway patrol offices. Mail applications will be received by the department office in Sacramento. The Automobile Association will issue plates to members at each of its offices in northern and central California.

ENNA JETTICK SHOES UNFAIR

The Enna Jettick Shoe Company has been placed on the unfair list by the Typographical Union of Niagara Falls, N. Y. It is just another shoe factory operated as an open shop, so as to be in a position to reduce wages at will, especially when competition becomes keen, says the "Shoe Workers' Journal."

EARL COOK HONORED

At a special meeting of Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 216, Oakland, the membership presented J. Earl Cook, international organizer, with a gold watch and chain for services rendered which were valuable to the organization. Engraved on the case was the emblem of the international union.

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Just turn a valve or set a thermostat and gas heating equipment brings a flood of even, healthful warmth to every corner of a room. Right now, this month, is the time when gas heating is needed most in your home. Right now too, gas heating equipment can be purchased on the lowest easy terms.

May we show you how little it really costs to buy and to use gas heating equipment . . . the finest of all means of keeping your home healthful and warm throughout the year? Its economy will surprise you. Come in and get the facts about gas heating. You will agree that gas heating costs no more than out-moded methods of heating.

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